Nova Scotia

Fact Book

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Nova Scotia

Department of Industry, Trade and Technology

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Foreword

The Province of Nova Scotia has developed a remarkably diverse economy over the past two decades. Local manufacturers have modernized and expanded operations while international companies from many parts of the world have been attracted to numerous sites in the province. In the first half of the eighties exploration for offshore oil and gas resulted in growth rates well above the national average. Over the past few years growth has moderated but generally compares favorably with the national average.

Nova Scotia has a tradition in world trading and a renewed emphasis on selling Canadian goods and services abroad puts the province in the forefront of this movement. In 1990 foreign exports of Nova Scotia produced goods exceeded $2.1 billions, representing an increase of 69% over 1980 exports. The ties with New England and the Atlantic Seaboard of the United States are evident in the fact that 60% of all foreign exports flowed to these eastern states.

While the resource sectors and the processing and manufacturing associated with these resources have been modernized and expanded, it is non-resource based manufacturing and the service sectors which have provided 55,000 of the 58,000 jobs created in the past decade. Modern structures and new technologies now blend with historic buildings and a traditional lifestyle to provide a cornucopia for tourist and investor alike.

Official Nova Scotia Flag

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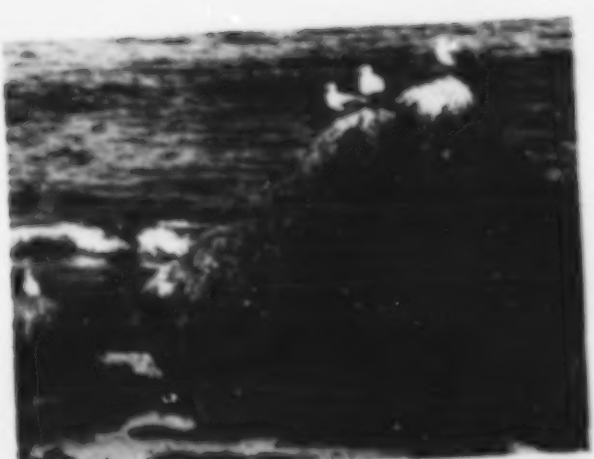
Haliburton House



Resting at Sandy Point

Geography and Climate

The province, with a total area of some 54,400 square kilometers, is the second smallest in size of the ten Canadian provinces. Almost all of the 894,000 residents live in close proximity to the 7,400 kilometers of coastline. The province is actually comprised of a peninsula, connected to the remainder of Canada by 27 kilometers of land, and the island of Cape Breton, which is joined to the mainland by a 1,385 metre causeway.

Total length of the province is 575 kilometers and average breadth is about 130 kilometers.

The five main geographical regions of Nova Scotia are as follows:

1. The northern coastal belt of low, level land stretching along Northhumberland Strait from the New Brunswick border to Cape Breton Island.
2. The central higher land.
3. The slate-quartzite-granite district of the central and southern half of the mainland.
4. The Annapolis Valley
5. Cape Breton Island, mainly highland country, broken by lakes, rivers and valleys.

Nova Scotia is located between latitudes 43 degrees to 48 degrees north and longitudes 59 degrees to 67 degrees west. The overall climate might be best described as modified continental in nature. Because of cool currents of air and water from the Arctic and alternating warmer breezes from the Gulf Stream, extremes of summer and winter temperatures are not as evident as those in Central Canada. Average daily temperatures at Halifax International Airport range from − 6.0°C in January to + 18.2°C in July. Total average annual precipitation of 1,490 mm includes 271 cm of snowfall.

Only on rare occasions does the temperature rise above 32°C or fall below − 10°C in winter. The frost free season ranges from 120 days in northern Nova Scotia to 145 days in the Annapolis Valley.

Table 1
Nova Scotia Economic Indicators

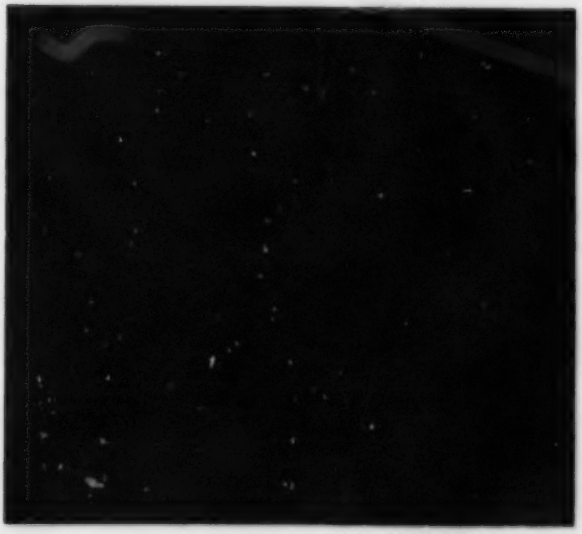
	1989	1990	% Change 1990/89
Population as of June 1 ('000)	888	894	+0.7
Employment:			
Labour Force ('000)	414	424	+2.4
Employment ('000)	373	379	+1.6
Unemployment ('000)	41	45	+9.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.9	10.5	
Output:			
Farm Cash Receipts ($ millions)	313	315	+0.8
Value of Fish Landings ($ millions)	438	427	- 2.7
Value of Mining ($ millions)	442	452	+2.4
Domestic Pulpwood Production ('000 cubic meters)	4,900	4,358	- 11.1
Lumber Production ('000 cu. m.)	573	600	+4.6
Value of Manufacturing Shipments ($ millions)	5,759	6,015	+4.4
Value of Construction Work ($ millions)	2,558	2,786	+8.9
Power Generated (G.W.h)	9,171	9,430	+2.8
Incomes:			
Total Income ($ millions)	15,205	16,331	+7.4
Income per Capita ($)	17,158	18,217	+6.2
Prices:			
Consumer Price Index (Halifax) — All Items (1986 = 100)	112.5	118.2	+5.1
Construction & Investment:			
Dwelling Starts (all areas)	5,359	5,560	+3.8
Building Permits ($ millions)	880	783	- 11.1
Capital & Repair Expenditures ($ millions)	4,623	4,618	- 0.1
Retail Trade:			
Total retail trade ($ millions)	6,020	6,121	+1.7
Retail trade per capita ($)	6,777	6,845	+1.0

Source: Statistics Canada, various publications

Table 2
Range of Climate in Nova Scotia

	Temperature Daily Average		Precipitation Yearly			No. of Days with
	January	July	Rainfall	Snowfall	Total	Precipitation
	.....(C°).....		mm	cm	mm	
Halifax International Airport	- 6.0	18.2	1,223.8	271.0	1,490.6	166
Kentville	- 5.0	19.2	896.5	275.0	1,177.4	159
Sydney	- 4.7	17.7	1,082.5	317.9	1,399.9	166
Truro	- 6.8	17.8	914.3	246.7	1,138.7	164
Yarmouth	- 2.7	16.3	1,086.5	208.3	1,281.6	157

Source: "Canadian Climate Normals, 1951-1980, Temperature and Precipitation", Environment Canada



Annapolis Valley Farm

Map 1

Location of Nova Scotia

Historical Perspective

When John Cabot planted the English flag on the Northern Cape Breton shore in June 1497, there were already 25,000 native Mic Mac Indians in Nova Scotia. It was the French, however, in 1605 under Pierre Du Gua, Sieur de Monts, who established the first permanent settlement of Europeans north of the Gulf of Mexico at Port Royal. Samuel de Champlain accompanied him and organized the famous Order of the Good Time, the first social club in North America.

In the early 1700's, the English began to seriously contest the French ownership of the province. This claim went back to 1621 when King James I of England granted the province to Sir William Alexander. King James named Nova Scotia "the Royal Province" and in 1625 a royal coat of arms was granted. From this crest came the Nova Scotia flag, which made it the first colony of Great Britain with its own flag.

For a century, the Acadians, the French-speaking settlers in the Minas Basin area, prospered in their trade with the New England states while England and France continued their battle for the territory. The French fortress at Louisbourg was captured by the British and then handed back in 1748 under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. A year later the seat of government moved from Annapolis Royal to Halifax, when Governor Edward Cornwallis established a garrison and settlement there. British distrust of the Acadians led to their expulsion to Louisiana and Virginia in 1755, an event immortalized in Longfellow's poem "Evangeline". Louisbourg fell to the British for the last time in 1758 and, after British control was firmly established in Nova Scotia, many of the Acadians returned.

Balmoral Grist Mill

In 1753, 2,000 Protestants from Germany founded Lunenburg Town and County. In 1760, 22 shiploads of New England Planters arrived to occupy lands vacated by the Acadians. Seven years later, 7,000 more Planters settled mainly in the Annapolis Valley. In the 1770's 11 shiploads of Yorkshiremen settled in Cumberland County where many of their descendants still farm the land. After the War of 1812, several thousand Blacks, including the Chesapeake Blacks, settled in the Halifax-Dartmouth area. Following the American Revolution, 25,000 Loyalists arrived, 10,000 of whom founded the Town of Shelburne in 1783. Early in the 1800's, the Highland Scots started to arrive and within 30 years, 50,000 had settled on Cape Breton Island and in Pictou and Antigonish Counties.

Primarily through the efforts of newspaper owner and patriot, Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia became the first British colony to win responsible government in 1848. The province was one of the original four provinces that joined the federation called the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

Grand Pré

Government

The government of Nova Scotia consists of a 52 member elected House of Assembly and a Lieutenant Governor who is the Queen's representative in the province. The Lieutenant Governor is appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the federal Cabinet, acting on recommendation of the Prime Minister of Canada. The Legislative Assembly is elected by the people for a term of five years, however, it may be dissolved at any time by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Premier of the Province. The last general election was held in September 1988. The standings for the political parties at September 1991 were: — Progressive Conservatives 26, Liberals 22, New Democrats and one Independent. Ministers of the Executive Council, or Cabinet, are selected by the Premier from elected representatives and are usually members of the majority party.

Nova Scotia's representation in the government of Canada presently consists of 11 members of the 295 member elected House of Commons and 11 senators in the 107 member appointed Senate.

The constitution of Canada is contained in the British North America Act, 1867 (now the Constitution Act, 1867), an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the Constitution Act, 1982, an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom adopted by the Parliament of Canada. The Constitution Act, 1982, provides for a Charter of Rights and Freedoms, language rights, the principles of the reduction of regional economic disparities and the making of fiscal equalization payments to certain provinces by the Government of Canada, the amendment of the Constitution in Canada and enlarged provincial jurisdiction over and taxation of certain natural resources and electrical energy.

Under the Constitution, the provinces are assigned jurisdiction over education, municipal institutions, property and civil rights, natural resources, other matters of purely provincial or local concern and the borrowing of money on the credit of the provinces. The Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction over all areas not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures, including such matters as the Federal public debt and property, the regulation of trade and commerce, currency and coinage, banks and banking, national defence, the postal service, railways and navigation.

There are 66 municipal units in Nova Scotia — cities, towns and rural municipalities (comprising counties or part-counties) — having local governments with powers to enact by-laws governing such matters as zoning and planning.

Principal sources of revenues for the Province include personal and corporate income taxes, sales taxes, federal equalization payments and federal established programs financing payments. Principal sources of funds for the municipalities are residential and business property taxes and transfers from the federal and provincial governments.

Fortress Louisbourg

Human Resources

Population

The population of Nova Scotia at June 1, 1990 was estimated by Statistics Canada to be 894,200 as compared to the Census count of 847,440 at June 1986. The increase in the latest four year period numbered 21,000, or 2.4%, as compared to 25,757, or 3.0%, in the five year period between 1981 and 1986. Between mid 1986 and mid 1990 positive net migration into the province approximated 1,200 persons.

The annual number of births in the province has remained fairly steady, at slightly over 12,000, for the past decade while deaths have increased from an annual level of 7,000 to 7,600 in this same time span. International migration, on a net basis, has not made a significant contribution to population change since the sixties.

Table 3
Population and Vital Statistics, Nova Scotia

Period	Population*	Live Births	Deaths
1966-71	788,960	70,613	33,195
1971-76	828,571	66,470	34,329
1976-81	847,442	62,198	34,691
1981-86	873,199	61,566	35,217
1986-90	894,200'	49,193	29,461

Table 3 (con't)
Population and Vital Statistics, Nova Scotia

Period	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Population Change
1966-71	37,418	- 4,497	+32,921
1971-76	32,141	+7,470	+39,611
1976-81	27,507	- 8,636	+18,871
1981-86	26,349	- 592	+25,757
1986-90	19,732	+1,269	+21,001

*Population June 1 at end of period.
' — Statistics Canada estimate June 1, 1990
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 84-001, 91-208 and Census of Canada

Interprovincial migration has been the major factor in changes in the growth rate of the population. During the sixties the province lost over 43,000 persons on a net basis to central and western Canada. The trend was reversed between 1971 and 1976, with a positive flow of 7,500 to Nova Scotia. From 1976 to 1981 outflows again occurred with a net loss of over 8,600 residents. In the latest intercensal period, from 1981 to 1986, migration in and out of the province was almost balanced with a net loss of only slightly more than 500 persons. In the four year period from June 1986 to June 1990 net migration from Nova Scotia to other provinces is estimated at 2,330 persons.

Table 4
Population by Age Groups and Sex
Nova Scotia
1976-1990

Age Groups – % of Total	1976	1981	1986	1990*
0-14	27.0	23.4	21.5	20.6
15-24	19.6	19.4	17.6	15.5
25-34	14.8	16.4	17.1	17.6
35-44	10.2	11.4	13.9	15.2
45-54	9.6	9.4	9.5	10.2
55-64	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.4
65+	9.7	10.9	11.9	12.4
Sex – % of Total				
Male	50.0	49.5	49.3	49.1
Female	50.0	50.5	50.7	50.9
Total Population	828,570	847,445	873,199	894,200

* – Estimate

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada & Cat. No. 91-210

Urban and Rural

Between 1976 and 1986 and rural portion of the population in Nova Scotia increased from 43.4% to 46.0% of the total. Rural farm population, however, declined by over six thousand to 14,175. The major residential growth areas were thus in the suburban areas surrounding incorporated cities and towns.

Table 5
Population by County, Nova Scotia, 1976-1990

	1976	1981	1986	1990*
Annapolis	23,208	22,522	23,589	23,200
Antigonish	17,573	18,110	18,776	19,200
Cape Breton	128,229	127,035	123,625	121,100
Colchester	41,771	43,224	45,093	47,100
Cumberland	35,914	35,231	34,819	34,600
Digby	20,932	21,689	21,862	21,400
Guysborough	12,825	12,752	12,721	12,300
Halifax	278,531	298,126	306,410	322,500
Hants	32,383	33,121	36,548	38,300
Inverness	21,773	22,328	21,946	22,200
Kings	47,977	49,739	53,275	53,700
Lunenburg	42,388	45,746	46,483	47,300
Pictou	49,076	50,350	49,772	49,500
Queens	12,947	13,126	13,148	13,300
Richmond	12,447	12,293	11,841	11,400
Shelburne	16,970	17,328	17,516	17,900
Victoria	8,417	8,432	8,706	8,700
Yarmouth	25,210	26,290	27,073	28,000
Total	828,571	847,442	873,199	891,600

* — Estimate
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada & Cat. No. 91-211

In the 1976 to 1986 period 62% of the total population growth for the province took place within Halifax County. The growth of 10.0% for this period by Halifax County, however, was exceeded by Hants County (12.9%) and Kings County (11.0%). Cape Breton, Cumberland, Guysborough and Richmond Counties experienced population declines over the past decade.

Because of the constrained boundaries of most incorporated towns and cities and the decreasing average size of households, most of these centres lost population to adjoining suburban areas in the 1981 to 1986 intercensal period. While the population of the City of Halifax declined, the City of Dartmouth, the Town of Bedford and the suburban areas of Cole Harbour and Sackville exhibited notable growth. The

Table 6
Population of Cities and Towns (3,000+)
Nova Scotia 1981-1986

City or Town	1981	1986	City or Town	1981	1986
Halifax (c)	114,594	113,577	Antigonish (t)	5,205	5,291
Dartmouth (c)	62,333	65,243	Stellarton (t)	5,433	5,259
Sydney (c)	29,462	27,754	Kentville (t)	4,974	5,208
Glace Bay (t)	21,466	20,467	Springhill (t)	4,896	4,712
Truro (t)	12,618	12,124	Pictou (t)	4,621	4,413
New Glasgow (t)	10,464	10,022	Westville (t)	4,515	4,271
Amherst (t)	9,684	9,671	Port Hawkesbury (t)	3,850	3,869
New Waterford (t)	8,808	8,326	Windsor (t)	3,646	3,665
Sydney Mines (t)	8,501	8,063	Liverpool (t)	3,302	3,295
Bedford (t)	6,777	8,010	Wolfville (t)	3,235	3,277
Yarmouth (t)	7,475	7,617	Trenton (t)	3,166	3,083
North Sydney (t)	7,820	7,472	Lunenburg (t)	3,014	2,972
Bridgewater (t)	6,672	6,617			

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Halifax Metro Area, comprising the entire western half of Halifax County, had a population of 295,990 in 1986. This is the largest urban concentration east of Quebec City and functions as a regional headquarters for many government and private institutions.

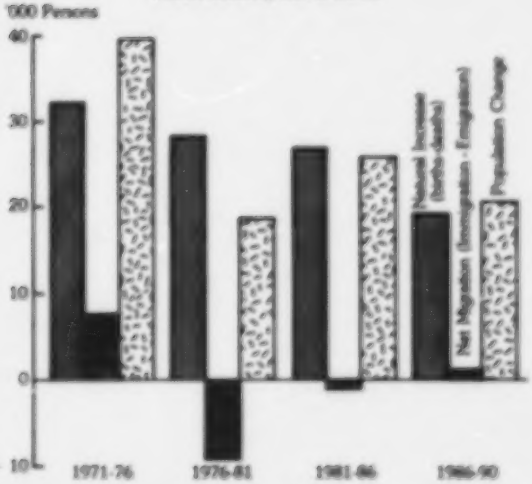
The second major urban area in the province is the industrial heart of Cape Breton, centering on the City of Sydney. The five adjacent towns and surrounding suburban areas had a 1986 population of 119,470. A total of thirteen towns in the province have populations in excess of 5,000 and an additional eight have a population between 3,000, and 5,000.

Downtown Dartmouth

Map 2
Nova Scotia Counties

Chart 1

Components of Population Change
Nova Scotia, 1971-1990



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 84-001 and Census of Canada

A Local Pastime

Age and Sex

A gradual shift has taken place over the period since 1941 in the male to female ratio in the province. In 1941 there were 105 males to every 100 females in Nova Scotia but this dropped to 98 in 1981 and to an estimated 96 by 1990. An equivalent decline was evidenced at the national level during this period.

The decline in birth rates which began in the early sixties has resulted in a shift in the age distribution of the population. Extended life expectency has also contributed to a general graying of the population. Between 1976 and 1990 the proportion of the total population under fifteen years of age declined from 27.0% to 20.6% while those over sixty-five year of age increased from 9.7% to 12.4% of the total. The post-war baby boom has now moved into their mid twenties, thus taking the pressure off all levels of the education system. Over the past five years, however, this baby boom group has expanded the labour force markedly.

Young Fishermen at Peggy's Cove

Table 7
Population Age 15 and Over and Labour Force Activity,
Nova Scotia, 1982-1990
Unemployment Rate and Participation Rate Canada, 1982-1990

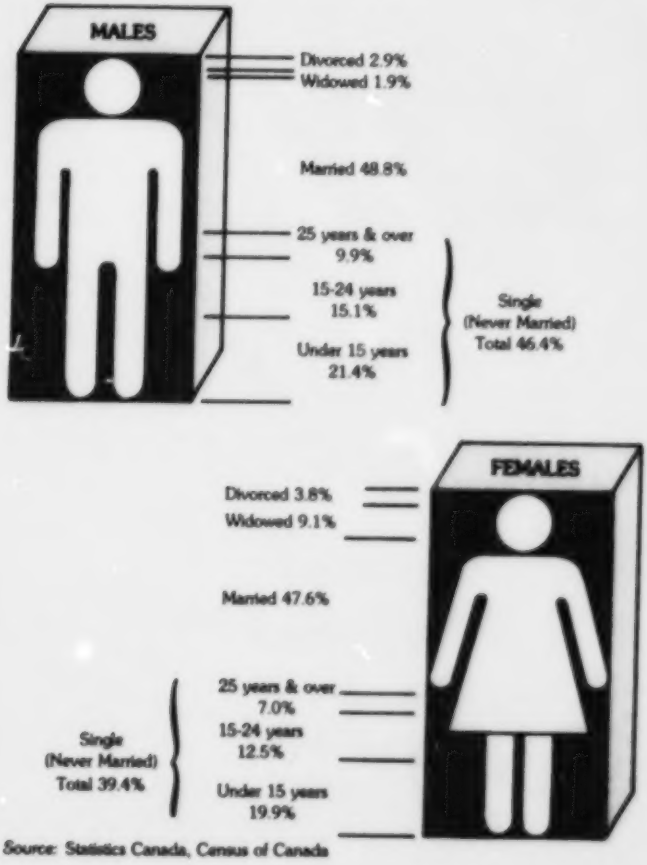
	Nova Scotia			
	Population 15 +	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed
		(number — thousands)		
1982	631	360	313	47
1983	640	368	319	48
1984	648	385	335	50
1985	655	385	333	52
1986	660	392	341	51
1987	666	399	350	49
1988	672	408	366	42
1989	676	414	373	41
1990	682	424	379	45

Table 7 (cont'd.)
Population Age 15 and Over and Labour Force Activity,
Nova Scotia, 1982-1990
Unemployment Rate and Participation Rate Canada, 1982-1990

	Nova Scotia		Canada	
	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	%	%	%	%
1982	13.1	57.1	11.0	64.1
1983	13.2	57.5	11.8	64.4
1984	13.0	59.4	11.2	64.8
1985	13.6	58.8	10.5	65.3
1986	13.1	59.4	9.5	65.7
1987	12.3	59.9	8.8	66.2
1988	10.2	60.8	7.8	66.7
1989	9.9	61.2	7.5	67.0
1990	10.5	62.1	8.1	67.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 71-201

Chart 2
Population by Marital Status and Sex
Nova Scotia, 1990



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Ethnicity/Language/Religion

In 1986 the Census of Canada revealed that 47.8% of the province's population was of a single British origin and 6.0% of a single French origin while 38.6% were of multiple origins. Other major ethnic groups represented in both single and multiple origins included 90,115 German, 45,200 Dutch, 12,945 Blacks and 14,475 Native Peoples. 80.5% of the residents of the province in 1986 were born in Nova Scotia, 14.6% were born in other parts of Canada and 4.9% were born outside Canada.

English only is spoken by 91.5% of the population while French only is spoken by 0.2% and 8.1% of residents speak both English and French.

Major religious groups amongest the population in 1981 included 36.9% Roman Catholic, 20.2% United Church, 15.6% Anglican, 12.1% Baptist and 4.6% Presbyterian. Over 34,000 provincial residents professed no religious affiliation.

A Nova Scotian Heritage

Labour Force

The Nova Scotia Labour Force grew by 64,000 between 1982 and 1990. The overall participation rate increased from 57.1% to 62.1% in this period due to more females actively seeking employment. For Halifax County the participation rate stood at 71.3% in 1990 while the other regions of the province

Table 8
Labour Force Characteristics, Economic Regions
Nova Scotia, 1990

	Population 15+	Labour Force	Employed
	..... thousands		
Region 21	122	63	53
Region 22	125	72	63
Region 23	86	54	48
Region 24	99	56	51
Region 25	249	178	164
Nova Scotia	682	424	379

Table 8 (cont'd)
Labour Force Characteristics, Economic Regions
Nova Scotia, 1989

	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
		%	%
Region 21	10	16.2	51.9
Region 22	9	12.7	57.9
Region 23	6	11.1	62.0
Region 24	5	9.0	57.0
Region 25	14	7.9	71.3
Nova Scotia	45	10.5	62.1

Region 21 – Cape Breton Island
Region 22 – Counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou
Region 23 – Counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings
Region 24 – Counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Region 25 – County of Halifax
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 71-001

had rates between 51.7% and 62.0%. The overall Nova Scotia rate remained considerably below the Canadian rate of 67.0% in 1990. Total employment in the province increased by 66,000 or 21.1% between 1982 and 1990. Nationally, employment growth was slightly lower at 18.4% in this period.

On a sectoral basis, proportionally less Nova Scotians are employed in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors than at the Canada level. The other goods producing sectors of forestry, fishing, mining and construction, however, employ 10.7% of persons in the province compared to 8.4% for Canada. Within the service sectors the community, business and personal services group is the largest employer, with 34.0% of total provincial employment, and this has been the fastest growing sector in the past decade. While the lack of head offices results in a lesser proportion of employment in the finance sector within the province, the Armed Forces and federal government regional offices gives the overall public administration sector an added presence within Nova Scotia. The trade sector, comprising both retail and wholesale outlets, provides employment for 20.3% of the provincial labour force versus 17.9% at the national level.

Table 9
Employment By Industry
Percentage of Total Employment
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1990

Industry	Nova Scotia	Canada
Agriculture	1.8	3.4
Other Primary	4.5	2.3
Forestry	0.6	0.5
Fishing	2.4	0.3
Mining	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing	11.1	15.9
Construction	6.1	6.2
Transportation & Utilities	8.4	7.6
Trade	20.3	17.9
Finance	5.3	6.0
Services	34.0	34.2
Public Administration	8.4	6.6
Total Employment	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 71-220

The occupational grouping of the employed labour force in Nova Scotia shows the largest group to be managerial and professional, accounting for 28.8% of the total. Next largest groups in order are clerical (16.6%), service (14.8%), processing (10.6%), and sales (10.3%). The most notable differences between Nova Scotia and Canada are a higher proportion in service and construction occupations in the province and a lesser proportion in processing occupations.

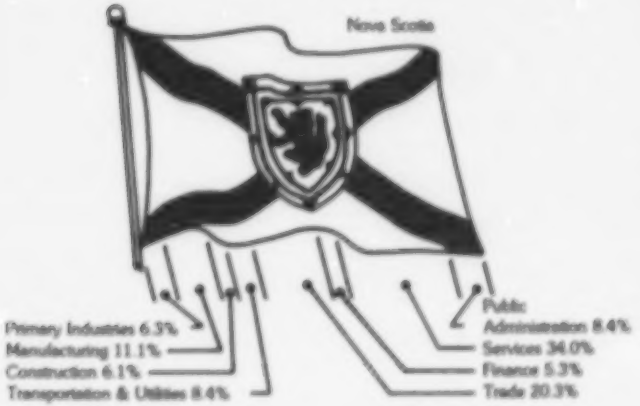
Unemployment in Nova Scotia increased to 10.5% in 1990 after having fallen to 9.9% in 1989 from 13.6% in 1985. Between 1982 and 1990 the growth of 66,000 in total employment outpaced the 64,000 increase in the labour force, resulting in a decrease in the number of unemployed, from 47,000 to 45,000. While the provincial unemployment rate is lower then the average for the Atlantic Provinces it is traditionally two to three percentage points above the national average. Within the province, the 1990 average unemployment rates ranged from a low of 7.9% in Halifax County and 9.0% in the South Shore Region to a high of 16.2% on Cape Breton Island.

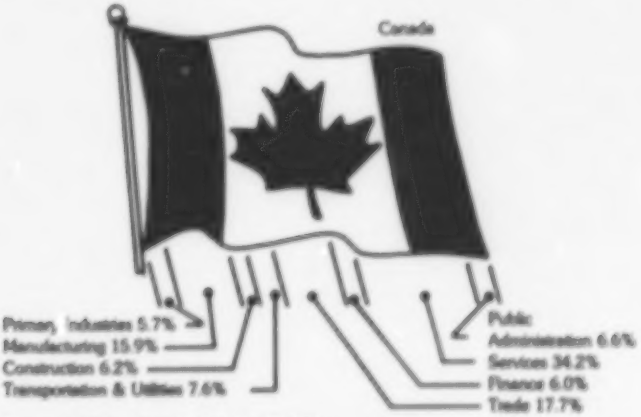
Table 10
Employment By Occupation
As a Percentage of Total
Employment
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1990

	Nova Scotia	Canada
Managerial, Professional, etc.	28.8%	30.2%
Clerical	16.6	16.7
Sales	10.3	9.7
Service	14.8	13.2
Primary Occupations	5.8	4.7
Processing	10.6	12.7
Construction	6.1	5.9
Transportation	3.7	3.7
Materials Handling and other Crafts	3.2	3.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 71-220

Chart 3
Employment by Industry
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1990





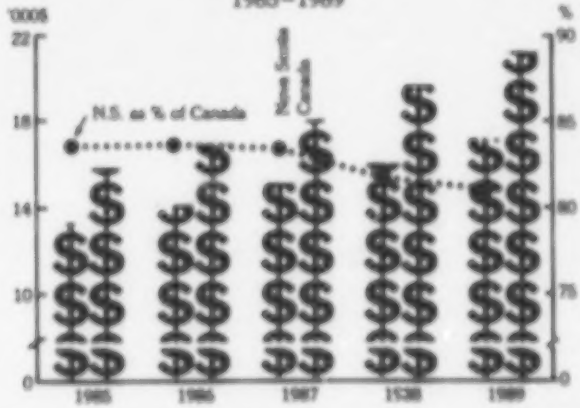
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 71-220

Income Levels

Total personal income for all provincial residents in 1989 reached $15.2 billions. 58.0% of this total was comprised of wages and salaries as compared to 64.1% at the Canada level. Other earned income, such as farm income, business income and investment income, made up 20.0% of total income in Nova Scotia in 1989 versus 21.3% for the nation. Government transfer payments grew from 17.4% to 18.5% of total income in Nova Scotia in the past decade and while this was considerably above the national rate of 13.7% in 1989, the increase was more notable for all of Canada.

Per capita income for all Nova Scotians is estimated at $17,158 for 1989, an increase of 68.1% since 1982. The increase was above that for all Canadians in this period and resulted in an improvement in the ratio of the Nova Scotia average to the Canadian average, from 77.2% to 81.2%.

Chart 4
Personal Income per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1985-1989 (Dollars)
Personal Income per Capita Nova Scotia
as % of Canada
1985–1989



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 13-213

Table 11
Components of Income
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1979 and 1989

	Nova Scotia			
	1979 (millions of $)	1989 (millions of $)	1979 (% of total)	1989 (% of total)
Personal Income	6,073	15,200	100.0	100.0
Wages and Salaries & Supplementary Labour Income	3,734	8,914	61.5	58.0
Net Income of Farm Operations from Farm Production	52	63	0.9	0.4
Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business	387	1,195	6.4	7.9
Interest, Dividends & Misc. Investment Income	552	1,783	9.1	11.7
Government Transfer Payments to Persons	1,057	2,606	17.4	10.5
Other	291	539	4.8	3.5

Table 11 (cont'd)
Components of Income
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1979 and 1989

	Canada			
	1979 (millions of $)	1989 (millions of $)	1979 (% of total)	1989 (% of total)
Personal Income	219,467	553,938	100.0	100.0
Wages and Salaries & Supplementary Labour Income	150,172	354,860	68.4	64.1
Net Income of Farm Operations from Farm Production	3,522	3,733	1.6	0.7
Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business	11,885	35,791	5.4	6.5
Interest, Dividends & Misc. Investment Income	24,716	78,326	11.3	14.1
Government Transfer Payments To Persons	26,436	75,901	12.0	13.7
Other	2,737	5,297	1.2	1.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 13-201

Preliminary estimates of average household income in Nova Scotia in 1989 was $36,110 and average family income stood at $43,123. Comparable figures for the Atlantic Provinces were $35,461 and $41,254, respectively, and for Canada they were $41,083 and $50,083, respectively.

The average weekly wage earned in the province in 1990 was $458, however, there were considerable variations to this average from one sector to another. The highest average weekly wage of $696 was earned in the mining sector, followed by $669 in public administration, $612 in utilities and $556 in construction. At the other end of the scale the average for the trade sector was only $318 per week.

Minimum wage legislation in effect in Nova Scotia provides for a minimum hourly rate of $4.50 per hour for experienced workers 18 years of age and over. For underage and inexperienced employees a rate of $4.05 per hour applies. Overtime rates of not less than time and one-half the minimum rate applies where the period worked in a week exceeds 48 hours. The provincial basic minimum wage of $4.50 per hour will increase to $4.75 on October 1, 1991 and $5.00 on January 1, 1992.

Table 12
Personal Income Per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1982-1989

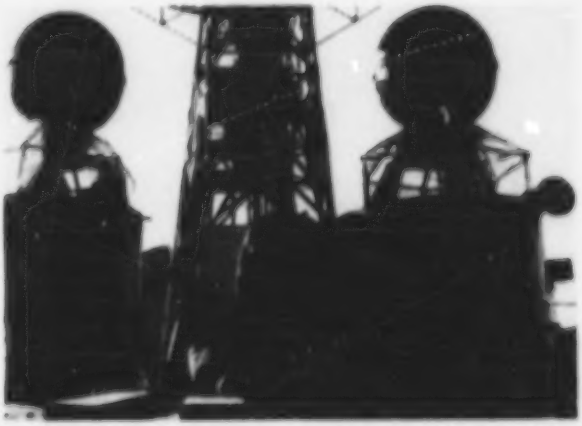
Year	Nova Scotia $	Canada $	N.S. as % Canada
1982	10,206	13,214	77.2
1983	10,977	13,840	79.3
1984	11,941	14,910	80.1
1985	13,276	15,903	83.5
1986	14,085	16,853	83.6
1987	15,055	18,036	83.5
1988	16,069	19,611	81.9
1989	17,150	21,128	81.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 13-201

Table 13
Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Nova Scotia

Industry	1988 $	1989 $	1990 $
Forestry	384	412	442
Mining	642	643	696
Manufacturing	477	500	522
Construction	496	524	556
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	537	576	612
Trade	286	301	318
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	431	457	473
Service	375	381	408
Public Administration	544	577	669
Industrial Aggregate	418	433	458

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 72-002



On a Naval Vessel in Halifax

Prices

The Statistics Canada monthly consumer price index is compiled for the Halifax Metro Area and for a combination of the Halifax and Sydney areas only. Both the Halifax and the Canadian index are measured on a price level of 100.0 in 1986. The average for all items in Halifax in 1990 was 42.1% above the 1982 level as compared to an increase of 42.9% for Canada. The food component of the Halifax index rose by 39.1% in the 1982 to 1990 period whereas the housing component increased by 39.8%.

Table 14
Consumer Price Index, Halifax and Canada
(1986=100.0)

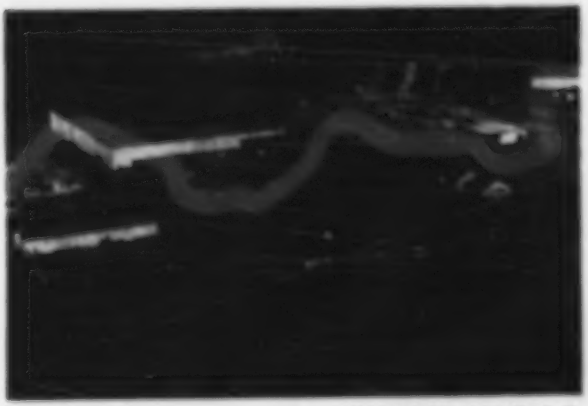
	Halifax			Canada		
	All Items	Food	Housing	All Items	Food	Housing
1982	83.2	88.2	83.5	83.6	84.6	84.7
1983	88.7	90.5	90.4	88.5	87.7	90.4
1984	92.6	94.7	93.9	92.4	92.6	93.8
1985	96.7	96.4	98.4	96.1	95.2	97.1
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	103.6	104.3	102.0	104.4	104.4	104.0
1988	107.4	110.0	104.9	108.6	107.2	108.6
1989	112.5	116.7	108.7	114.0	111.1	114.3
1990	118.2	122.7	116.7	119.5	115.7	119.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 62-010

The most significant difference in cost of living from one area to another is the cost of housing or rent. In July 1991 Royal LePage Real Estate Services estimated the price of a three bedroom bungalow in Halifax's Clayton Park at $125,000 while the same house in other areas was priced as follows: -- Dartmouth East $87,000, Bedford $119,000 and Sackville $80,000. A comparable house in other parts of the province would generally be priced in the $70,000 to $85,000 range. Rental rates for a modern two bedroom apartment averages approximately $625.00 per month in Halifax City as compared to $575.00 in Dartmouth and $500.00 to $550.00 in the larger towns of the province.

Taxation rates for provincial residents include a retail sales tax of 10% to cover most physician and hospital costs. Excluded from this sales tax is food for home consumption, prescription drugs, restaurant meals under $2.00 and most clothing and shoes under $100.00. The personal income tax rate for Nova Scotia residents is 59.5% of the federal basic tax while the corporation tax is 16% of taxable income and 10% for small businesses. A surtax of 10% applies to provincial individual income taxes payable in excess of $10,000. Residential property tax rates for 1991 averaged $1.46 per $100.00 of assessed value (approximately 85% of market value) for all municipalities in the province while commercial and business occupancy rates averaged $2.70. At July 1991 the provincial tax on gasoline was $0.124 per litre and the average price of regular unleaded gasoline was approximately $0.605 per litre.

Oil continues to be the major source of home heating in the province. Price of heating oil in April 1991 stood at approximately $0.35 per litre. Electrical heating in homes is growing in popularity, with 74,000 dwellings, or 23.3% of total occupied dwellings, using electricity as a principal heating fuel in 1990.



Head Office of the N.S.L.C.

Production

Gross Domestic Product is used to compare the sectoral contributions to total economic activity in the province. While GDP in the primary sectors of agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, is relatively low, these sectors provide the raw materials upon which a considerable proportion of manufacturing is based.

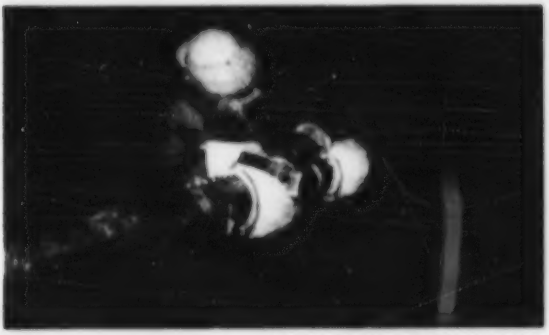
In total, GDP for the resource sectors in 1990 is estimated at $662 millions (valued in constant 1986 dollars). In real terms this was an increase of 76.1% over the 1985 total. Manufacturing and utilities exhibited increases of 18.0% and 51.1%, respectively, in the 1985 to 1990 period while the construction sector grew by a very healthy 84.1%. The service sectors contributed most to the overall 55.7% increase in total GDP for the province. Increases for these sectors were transportation and communication 78.1%, wholesale and retail trade 62.1%, finance, insurance and real estate 79.2%, community, business and personal services 54.9% and public administration and defence 23.2%.

Sydney Steel Rail Plant

Table 15
Gross Domestic Product by Sector
Nova Scotia, 1985 and 1990
(Millions of 1986 Dollars

	1985	1990	% Change 1990/85
Agriculture	107	159	48.6
Forestry	28	105	275.0
Fishing & Trapping	166	319	92.2
Mining	75	79	5.3
Manufacturing	1,298	1,532	18.0
Construction	534	983	84.1
Utilities	235	355	51.1
Transportation & Communication	597	1,063	78.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,032	1,673	62.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,102	1,975	79.2
Community, Business & Personal Service	2,082	3,226	54.9
Public Administration and Defence	1,024	1,262	23.2
All Industries	8,177	12,732	55.7

Source: Conference Board of Canada, May 1991



Halifax-Dartmouth Industries Ltd.

Natural Resource Development

Agriculture

Total farms in Nova Scotia numbered 4,283 at the time of the 1986 Census of Agriculture, and 1,068 of these had sales of agricultural products in excess of $50,000. Total reported farm area was 416,506 hectares, with 157,727 ha. improved and land area under crops covered 109,511 ha. Improved land decreased 11.4% between 1981 and 1986 and improved land per farm increased from 35.3 ha. to 36.8 ha. 68.1% of all farms were fully owner operated and a further 28.7% were part tenant/part owner operated. Agricultural production in Nova Scotia is thus very much a family run operation. In addition to the more than 4,200 operators, employment was also provided to the equivalent of over 3,200 full time employees on farms in the province.

Farm cash receipts in 1990 reached $315.7 millions, an increase of 16.4% since 1986. Over this period Nova Scotia farms fared better than all Canadian farms due to the diversity of farming within the province. The most important cash receipt in this sector is dairy products, with a value of $86.9 millions, followed by poultry and eggs at $64.6 millions, vegetables and other crops at $41.6 millions, cattle and calves at $36.5 millions, hogs at $31.1 millions and fruits at $25.3 millions.

The tree fruit industry represents a farm gate value of $9 to $12 million, depending on yields and market prices. In 1990 production included 3.3 million bushels of apples and 50,000 bushels of pears. The 1990 strawberry crop was estimated at 4 million quarts. Approximately 90% of the strawberries were sold fresh within Nova Scotia, 7.6% was sold to other provinces and 3% went to processing. Blueberries are also an important fruit crop. Provincial production in 1990 exceeded 12,700 tonnes with a farm value of $10.5 millions.

Production of maple syrup and maple products has averaged 14,000 gallons with a value at the camp of approximately $450,000.

A wide variety of vegetables are produced, utilizing approximately 1,800 ha. and having a 1989 value of $9.2 million at the farm gate. Potatoes returned $7.7 millions in 1990.

Table 16
Farm Cash Receipts, Nova Scotia, 1986-1990
(thousands of dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990[p]
Fruits	21,583	23,017	29,897	24,410	25,282
Vegetables	9,076	10,290	11,233	12,271	11,463
Other Crops	24,167	26,570	31,125	29,738	30,142
Total Crops	54,826	59,877	72,255	66,419	66,887
Cattle and Calves	29,586	33,041	33,826	33,067	36,520
Hogs	34,985	33,805	27,717	28,905	31,074
Sheep & Lambs	1,833	1,743	1,726	1,594	1,544
Dairy Products	79,892	80,946	84,973	85,729	86,871
Poultry & Eggs	50,169	54,459	59,599	62,268	64,642
Other Live Stock & Products	6,986	19,051	12,901	10,345	7,922
Total Livestock & Products	203,451	223,045	220,742	221,908	228,573
Other Products & Payments	12,856	13,846	18,764	24,891	20,218
Total Cash Receipts	271,133	296,768	311,761	313,218	315,678

[p]Preliminary
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 21-001 and 21-603

Tobacco production in 1989 totalled 287 tonnes, grossing farmers $1.3 millions. Production of grain, including milling wheat, feed wheat, barley, oats and corn was 2.4 million bushels in 1990.

Greenhouse operations numbered 49 in 1990 and covered 190,000 m². Total sales by these operations approached $19 millions. Vegetables accounted for 12.5% of total sales while the remainder was flowers and ornamental shrubs.

In 1989, the farm value of milk and cream sales was $89.4 millions, 64% being utilized as fluid milk and 36% for manufacturing.

Over 2,700 farms raise cattle in Nova Scotia but they provide only a quarter of the beef consumed in the province. In 1990 there were 128,000 cattle on provincial farms. In 1989 hog producers in the province had cash receipts of $28.9 million. Total pigs on farms numbered 135,000 in 1990. There were an estimated 33,500 sheep and lambs in the province at mid 1990 providing wool production for the year of 48 tonnes, valued at over $100,000.

In 1990 production of eggs in Nova Scotia was 19.4 million dozen. Turkey meat production of 3,350 tonnes for the year was valued at $6.1 millions and fowl and chicken meat production of 20,400 tonnes was valued at $35.3 millions.

Fur production in 1989-90 was valued at $6.4 million. The most significant items were ranch mink and fox and wild muskrat, mink and beaver.

Near Cape Blomidon

Fisheries

Preliminary statistics indicate total landed value of $409 millions for all sea fish in 1990. This was a decrease of 3.2% from the value for the 1986 catch. The volume of the 1990 catch, at 449,690 metric tonnes was off 3.0% from 1989 and 4.2% below the average of the previous four years.

Table 17
Sea Fish Landings, Value, by Species, Nova Scotia
1986-1990

	1986	1987[p]	1988[p]	1989[p]	1990[p]
	(thousands of dollars)				
Groundfish	180,174	227,714	159,818	159,687	165,951
Pelagic & Estuarial	24,898	27,534	30,610	24,363	27,201
Molluscs & Crustaceans	216,785	254,404	222,458	225,392	215,187
Miscellaneous Items, Seals, Livers, Roe, Seaweeds, etc.	881	974	1,789	1,390	733
TOTAL	422,738	510,626	414,675	410,832	409,072

[p]Preliminary
Source: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

The 1990 catch was composed of 166,000 tonnes of groundfish valued at $222 millions, 215,000 tonnes of molluscs and crustaceans (primarily lobsters and scallops) valued at $104 millions and 27,000 tonnes of pelagic and estuarial species valued at $111 millions.

Table 18
Sea Fish Landings, Quantity, by Species, Nova Scotia
1986-1990

	1986	1987[p]	1988[p]	1989[p]	1990[p]
	(metric tonnes)				
Groundfish	293,859	268,228	253,425	242,926	222,225
Pelagic & Estuarial	82,725	100,381	133,417	92,667	110,997
Molluscs & Crustaceans	74,136	89,901	94,471	113,923	104,502
Miscellaneous Items, Seals Livers, Roe, Seaweeds, etc.	—	—	22,696	14,087	11,966
TOTAL	450,720	458,510	504,009	463,603	449,690

[p]Preliminary
Source: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

The preliminary value of fish products for 1986 was $870 millions with fresh and shellfish frozen being the largest item, valued at $221 millions. Frozen groundfish was a close second with a value of $204 millions, followed by fresh fish at $166 millions, dried salted at $91 millions and pickled and cured at $10 millions.

There were 16,027 registered fishermen in the province in 1989, of whom 8,294 were fishing on a full-time basis and 7,733 on a part-time basis.

Table 19
Value of Fish Products, Nova Scotia, 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984 ($'000)	1985	1986
Fresh	51,406	59,290	76,205	118,953	165,668
Frozen*	166,257	159,098	154,472	152,968	204,288
Fresh & Frozen Shellfish	140,477	161,903	143,507	152,613	220,565
Smoked	3,160	2,968	2,717	2,183	3,393
Dried Salted	50,696	39,337	33,228	52,835	91,119
Pickled & Cured	53,878	18,495	27,860	40,994	63,719
Meal	7,401	8,782	7,196	6,851	10,310
Other	49,916	48,852	80,307	92,217	110,747
TOTAL	523,191	498,725	525,489	619,614	869,809

*Includes fresh frozen bait
Source: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

On Isle Madame

Forestry

Total productive forest land in Nova Scotia exceeds 5.7 million hectares of which only 1.8 million ha, or 31.7%, is provincial crown land and a further 1.4% is in federal ownership. The majority of forest land is in the hands of many small owners, their holdings accounting for 49.2% of the total. Two-thirds of gross merchantable species are softwoods, with the predominant species being spruce, fir and white pine. Amongst hardwoods, the main species are red maple, sugar maple and yellow birch.

Table 20

Forest Species Composition, Nova Scotia

Softwood	%	Hardwood	%
White Spruce	8.6	Sugar Maple	6.5
Spruce	25.8	Red Maple	14.9
Fir	19.0	Yellow Birch	5.7
Hemlock	3.0	White Birch	2.8
White Pine	4.4	Aspen	4.0
Red Pine	0.4	Beech	1.6
Larch	0.7		
Other Softwood	0.2	Other Hardwood	2.4
Total % of Softwood	62.1	Total % of Hardwood	37.9

Total Volume of Softwood and Hardwood – 275,173 cubic metres.

Source: N.S. Department of Lands and Forests, 1976-1985 Forest Inventory

With 81.3% of the provincial land area covered by forest, this resource is of paramount importance to Nova Scotia. Total commercial production in 1989 amounted to 3.9 million cubic metres, solid wood equivalent. This was comprised of 1,135,316 m^3 of sawlogs and 2.8 million m^3 of round products. Production of chips in the same year totalled 457,400 m^3 (stacked).

Sawn products in 1989 included 225 mil fbm of lumber, 1,925 thousands of laths, mine packs, railway ties, boxwood, shingles and staves. The 4.5 million m^3 (stacked) of pulpwood was primarily used by the five mills in the pulp and paper segment. These include a Kraft pulpmill at Abercrombie Point, a sulphite pulpmill and newsprint mill at Point Tupper, a newsprint mill at Brooklyn, a paperboard mill at Hantsport and a hardboard plant at East River.

Firms operating sawmills for the production of lumber and/or boxwood numbered 329 in 1989. Forty of these firms produced over one million board feet of lumber in 1989 while at the other end of the scale 227 produced less than 100 Mfbm.

Table 21
Productive Forest Land Ownership and Forest Production
Nova Scotia

	Ownership	
	Hectares	%
Private Land		
– Large Landowners[1]	1,016,820	17.7
– Small Landowners[2]	2,823,350	49.2
Public Land		
– Provincial Crown	1,822,080	31.7
– Federal	82,160	1.4
TOTAL	5,744,410	100.0

Table 21 (cont'd)
Productive Forest Land Ownership and Forest Production
Nova Scotia

	Production – 1989				
	Sawlogs m³ Solid wood	%	Round Products m³ Solid wood	Total m³ Solid wood	%
Private Land					
– Large Landowners[1]	291,376	25.7	923,549	1,214,925	31.1
– Small Landowners[2]	752,455	66.3	1,317,789	2,070,244	53.0
Public Land					
– Provincial Crown	91,485	8.1	528,563	620,048	15.9
TOTAL	1,135,316	100.0	2,769,901	3,905,217	100.0

Acres = hectares × 2.47
[1]Large landowners are those holding 1,000 acres of freehold land.
[2]Small landowners are those holding less than 1,000 acres.
Source: Nova Scotia Forest Inventory, 1976-1985 and Nova Scotia Forest Products Directory, 1990.

Mining

Preliminary value of mineral production for 1990 is set at $452 millions for the province, representing an increase of 23.3% over the 1986 total.

Coal production of 3,350 tonnes in 1990 was valued at $199.2 millions, thus accounting for 44.0% of the total value of all minerals. More than sixty percent of this is utilized for generation of electricity within the province. Markets are also served in central Canada and many foreign countries. The 6.2 million tonnes of gypsum mined in Nova Scotia in 1990 represented 75.7% of the Canadian total. The principal market

Table 22
Mineral Production by Value, Nova Scotia, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988 ($'000)	1989	1990*
Metals	–	34,296	39,290	43,184	58,579
Non-Metals					
Barite	1,335	1,361	969	1,129	1,287
Gypsum	50,125	53,679	59,660	53,847	54,176
Other (Salt, Peat, Quartz & Sulphur)	39,559	37,010	31,623	44,853	52,266
Total	91,019	91,850	92,252	99,829	107,729
Fuels					
Coal	177,940	178,620	215,900	199,680	199,200
Crude Petroleum	–	326	–	–	–
Total	177,940	178,946	215,900	199,680	199,200
Structural Materials					
Clay Products	7,616	7,584	x	x	x
Cement	25,430	46,464	x	x	x
Sand and Gravel	22,064	24,368	27,726	22,049	18,862
Stone	21,944	23,133	34,453	33,716	28,698
Total	77,054	101,549	98,514	99,009	66,702
Other	20,705	–	–	–	–
Grand Total	366,718	406,639	445,957	441,502	452,290

*Preliminary
x -confidential
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 26-201, 26-202

for this product is the New England and South Atlantic States where it is primarily used in the production of wallboard. A specialty wallboard plant owned by Louisiana Pacific began operations in mid 1990 at Point Tupper. In the mid 1980's Rio Algom Ltd. developed an open-pit tin mine in Yarmouth County. This is the largest tin mine in North America and employs over 200 workers.

Structural materials valued at $86.8 millions in 1990 accounted for 19.2% of the total value of Nova Scotia's mineral production. The province also has major deposits of salt, limestone and anhydrite.

Substantial gas reserves have been discovered off the coast of Nova Scotia. The Venture Project, in the vicinity of Sable Island is expected to be developed when world prices rise to a level which warrants the $3 billion undertaking.

Development of the Cohasset Panuke oil field, to the south-west of Sable Island began in 1990 and first production is scheduled for late 1992.

Table 23
Mineral Production, Value, Nova Scotia, 1986 and 1990

	(% of Total)	
	1986	**1990'**
Coal	48.5	44.0
Structural Materials	28.9	19.2
Gypsum	18.6	12.0
Metals	–	13.0
Other	3.9	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0

'Preliminary
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 26-202

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the commodity producing portion of the Nova Scotian economy and accounted for 11.1% of total provincial civilian employment in 1990. The gross selling value of manufacturing shipments increased by 61.1% between 1982 and 1988 to reach $6.2 billions.

The food component continues to dominate the manufacturing sector, providing 20.2% of the value of shipments and 19.2% of the employment. Fish processing is the largest portion of this group but it also includes significant processing of agricultural products, confectionery, and other food and feed products.

The textiles sector includes knitting mills, men's and women's clothing, yarn and cloth mills and various specialty weaving and craft products. A total of 16 establishments were in these sectors in 1987.

Wood industries include sawmills, planing and millwork plants, building components and furniture and fixture plants. Printing and publishing establishments numbered 95 in 1987 in the production of newspapers, magazines, business forms,

Table 24
Principal Statistics, Manufacturing, Nova Scotia, 1981-1988

	Total Activity			Manufacturing Activity	
	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Total Wages & Salaries	Value of Shipments	Value Added
			($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
1981	814	38,807	691,093	3,822,633	1,317,037
1982	781	34,646	671,539	3,610,726	1,123,255
1983	805	34,223	710,038	3,891,530	1,233,294
1984	840	35,024	776,473	4,595,416	1,631,118
1985	820	35,149	774,637	4,634,819	1,487,154
1986	815	35,686	828,145	4,649,951	1,951,311
1987	761	37,715	904,984	–	–
1988	816	39,928	985,700	6,156,700	2,547,300

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 31-203, 31-001

etc. Three major pulp and paper mills dominate the paper and allied industries sector and provide for significant employment in wood cutting and reforestation. In 1990 Nova Scotia exported wood pulp valued at $293.5 millions and paper and paperboard valued at $242.0 millions. The majority of this was destined for the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

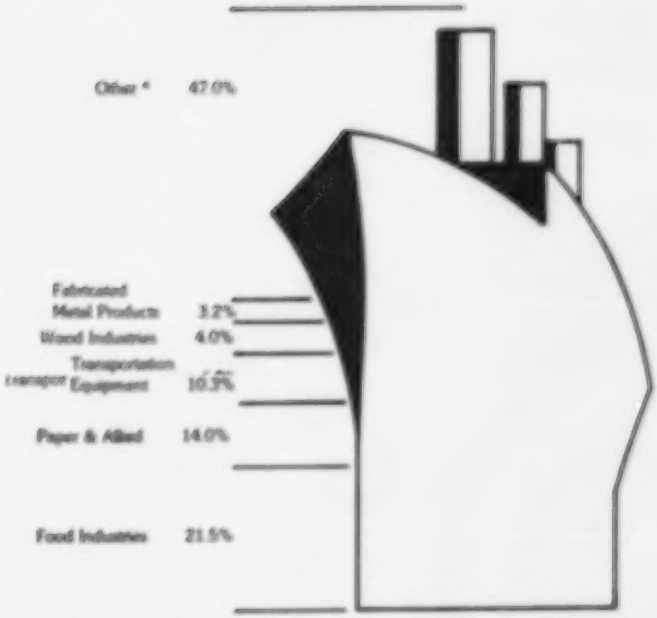
Machinery, metal fabricating, primary metals and transportation equipment industries include traditional operations such as the SYSCO steel mill at Sydney, the shipyards at Halifax and Pictou and the Trenton railcar plant as well as numerous smaller specialty fabricating and machining operations.

Table 25
Manufacturing-Principal Industry Groups, Nova Scotia, 1987

	Total Activity				
	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Total Wages & Salaries	Value of Shipments	Value Added
			($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
Fish Products	106	7,226	122,098	1,139,447	320,861
Other Food	67	4,184	92,146	687,493	221,232
Beverages	12	894	27,568	146,514	62,441
Plastic Products	11	533	12,309	61,941	21,986
Leather & Allied	4	9	86	637	475
Textile Products	16	1,015	18,435	93,894	41,046
Wood Products	111	2,145	38,776	179,245	79,323
Furniture & Fixtures	18	339	5,518	20,219	8,500
Paper & Allied	15	3,244	120,213	629,423	326,068
Printing, Publishing & Allied	95	1,879	45,304	129,052	84,158
Fabricated Metal Products	73	1,253	27,371	139,685	55,169
Machinery	20	724	14,884	54,583	26,377
Transportation Equipment	67	3,106	82,069	308,830	134,450
Electrical & Electronic	21	1,740	37,628	93,417	50,718
Non-metallic Mineral Products	43	952	23,177	97,429	48,694
Chemical & Chemical Products	16	413	11,356	63,965	28,212
Other Manufacturing	66	8,044	225,704	1,783,867	468,286
Total, All Industries	761	37,700	904,642	5,629,641	1,977,996

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 31-203

Chart 5
Manufacturers' Shipments by Industry
Nova Scotia, 1989



*Includes printing & publishing, non-metallic minerals, electrical products, rubber & plastic products, primary metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles, clothing, furniture, petroleum refining, beverages and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 31-001

Table 26
Distribution of Manufacturing Shipments,
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1984

First Destination*	Nova Scotia Value ($'mil)	Nova Scotia % of Total	Canada % of Total
Within province of origin	2,261	49	52
Other provinces of Canada	1,478	32	21
Foreign countries	856	19	27
Total Value of Shipments	4,595	100.0	100.0

*Represents first destination out of plant; final destination may differ
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 31-530

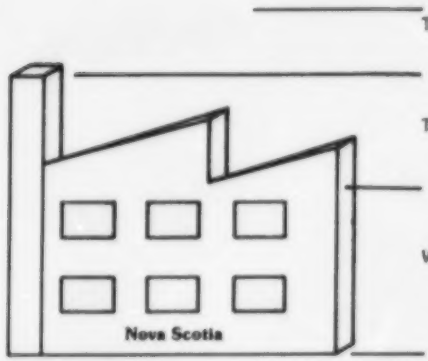
The diverse provincial manufacturing sector also includes three Michelin Tire plants, employing over 4,000, a Volvo automobile assembly plant, a Crossley carpet plant, two oil refineries, a cement plant and 21 establishments in the electrical and electronics field. A Pratt and Whitney aircraft engine plant and a Litton Systems plant near the Halifax Airport, have brought a new era of advanced technology to the province.

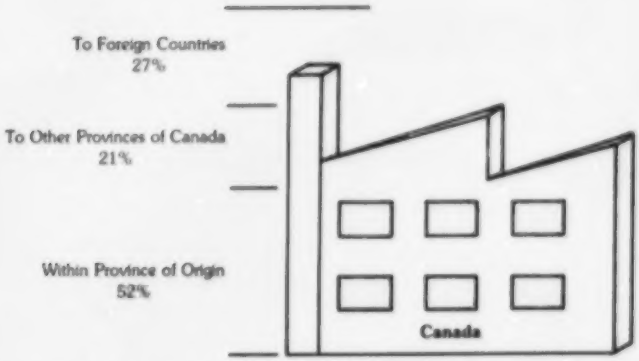
Table 27
Sub-Provincial Manufacturing Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1986

	Total Activity				
	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Total Wages & Salaries	Value of Shipments	Value Added
			($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
Cape Breton Island	80	4,271	102,613	408,094	163,389
Northeastern Counties	177	9,218	219,419	1,040,311	471,472
Annapolis Valley	95	4,432	94,199	507,367	213,075
South Shore	228	8,815	182,672	1,006,139	431,812
Halifax County	235	7,602	193,321	1,996,583	579,996
Total Nova Scotia	815	35,686	828,145	5,353,916	1,951,311

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 31-209

Chart 6
Distribution of Manufacturing Shipments
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1984





Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 31-530

The 1990-91 Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers includes 1,963 establishments employing 50,632 workers and owners. Approximately 49% of shipments from the province's manufacturers are destined for consumption within Nova Scotia, while 32% of shipments go to other provinces and 19% is shipped to foreign markets.

Litton Canada, Atlantic Division Plant

Tourism

Out of province tourists to Nova Scotia approaches 1.2 million on an annual basis, with over 70% of these arriving by private motor vehicles. During the prime tourist season in 1990, an estimated 215,000 tourists arrived by plane, 44,800 by tour bus and 79,100 in recreational vehicles. These out of province tourists and Nova Scotians travelling over 50 miles away from their homes on vacation spent $810 millions in the province. Over 25% of these travel expenditures were for accommodations, 28.6% was for meals and beverages in restaurants and 15.2% for transportation.

Table 28
Estimated Number of Tourists Visiting Nova Scotia
May 15 — October 31

	1987		1988	
Mode	**Number**	**% of Total**	**Number**	**% of Total**
Motor Vehicle	794,000	70.1	820,400	70.0
Recreational Vehicle	104,600	9.2	112,100	9.6
Motor Coach	59,000	5.2	50,000	4.3
Air	175,000	15.5	190,000	16.2
TOTAL	1,132,600	100.0	1,172,500	100.0

Table 28 (cont'd)
Estimated Number of Tourists Visiting Nova Scotia
May 15 — October 31

	1989		1990	
Mode	**Number**	**% of Total**	**Number**	**% of Total**
Motor Vehicle	842,700	71.1	812,200	70.6
Recreational Vehicle	94,700	8.0	79,100	6.9
Motor Coach	52,300	4.4	44,800	3.9
Air	196,000	16.5	215,000	18.7
TOTAL	1,185,700	100.0	1,151,100	100.0

Source: Nova Scotia Dept. of Tourism and Culture

Over the past five years there has been a gradual shift from United States to Canadian travellers coming into the province. In 1990 53.9% of the automobile traffic came from the other Atlantic Provinces as opposed to 49.3% in 1986. Vehicular travel from Western Canada and the New England and mid Atlantic States of the U.S., however, has declined, with the shift away from longer distance vacation travel by automobile.

New construction and renovations have modernized and expanded the accommodations sector in the past five years. In 1990 there were 633 establishments providing 12,675 rooms, an increase of 724 rooms since 1988. The annual occupancy rate in 1990 for all transient accommodation was 53%, ranging from a high of 73% in August to a low of 29% in December. A total of 2.1 million guest days were provided in the transient accommodation sector in the province in 1990.

Table 29
Auto Person Volume Visitation By Region[1]
1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Atlantic Canada	49.3%	51.4%	51.0%	53.0%	53.9%
Quebec	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.9
Ontario	18.9	19.1	19.7	19.9	19.3
Western Canada	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.8
New England	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.7
Mid-Atlantic	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
East North Central	2.0	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.5
West North Central	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
South Atlantic	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7
East South Central	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
West South Central	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mountain	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Pacific	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total Travellers ('000)	769.2	794.0	820.4	842.7	812.2

1 Overnight non-resident travellers only. The time frame for the tally is May 15 - October 31.

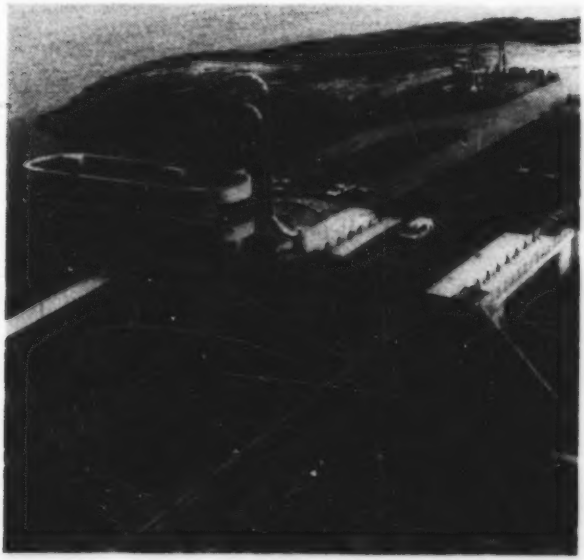
Source: Statistical Review, 1987 Nova Scotia Tourism Season, N.S. Dept. of Tourism & Culture

Utilities

Electricity

The Nova Scotia Power Corporation has adopted an operating plan based on conversion to coal generation from imported oil. During the past decade significant strides have been made towards accomplishment of this goal.

Total net energy generated in Nova Scotia in 1990 approximated 9.5 million megawatt hours. Thermal generation accounted for almost 88 per cent of this total. In 1981 coal represented 49 per cent and oil represented 51 per cent of all thermal power generation. By 1990 this dependence on oil-fired generation was slashed to less than 25% with thermal generation, utilizing local coal, providing the offset.



Tidal Power Plant

The Nova Scotia Power Corporation's Annual Report for 1990/91 reported electric revenues of $628 millions, an increase of 5.6 per cent over the previous year. Increases in the generation of electricity in the past decade have primarily been attributable to the continued development and expansion of thermal plants in the province. A total of four units have been constructed at Lingan, with 600 megawatts capacity. Conversion of the Point Tupper plant, from oil to coal, with 150 megawatt capacity, was completed in late 1987. Work is underway on a 150 megawatt coal-fired station in Trenton, which is to be completed in 1991, and a 165 megawatt circulating fluidized bed unit in Cape Breton which will be completed in 1993.

The concept of using our tides to generate electricity had been proposed nearly a hundred years ago. With the opening of the Annapolis Tidal Generating Station at the mouth of the Annapolis River in 1984, this dream became a reality. It was built as a small scale tidal project to provide experience and data in order to test and evaluate the potential of the Straflo turbine for possible future use within a massive tidal project on Minas Basin.

Table 30
Total Generation of Electricity, Nova Scotia
(Megawatt Hours)
1986-1990

Year	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Utilities	Industries
1986	1,006,491	6,370,796	7,410,340	7,050,484	359,856
1987	787,502	6,963,307	7,750,809	7,402,540	348,269
1988	1,133,771	7,756,632	8,890,403	8,534,131	356,272
1989	1,007,120	8,160,632	9,167,752	8,872,008	295,744
1990[p]	1,168,580	8,261,020	9,429,600	9,078,860	350,740

[p]Preliminary
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 57-202 and 57-001

Telephones

The number of telephone access lines in use in Nova Scotia increased 5.6 per cent between 1988 and 1989 and numbered over 473,000 in 1989 (including both residential and business telephones). Total revenues for the telephone industry were $410.9 million in 1989, exhibited a growth of 6.7 per cent over 1988. Operating expenses, at $288.1 million reflected a 6.2 per cent increase over 1988.

In Nova Scotia the number of telephone access lines per 100 population was 53.3 in 1989, as compared to 55.4 in Canada as a whole. In this respect, Nova Scotia ranked eighth of all the provinces.

Within the year 1989 the telephone industry in the province had construction expenditures totalling $186 millions. The industry employed almost 4,300 and had total wages and salaries of $155 millions. All telephone service is provided by Maritime Telegraph and Telephone which is a private incorporated company.

Table 31
Telephone Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number of Telephones Access Lines	386,000	401,000	424,000	448,000	473,000
Number Per 100 Population	43.7	45.2	48.1	50.7	53.3
Residential Telephones					
Total	424,757	432,945	443,429	453,618	465,154
Per 100 Population	48.1	48.8	50.3	51.3	52.3
Households					
Total No.	300,000	306,000	313,000	309,000	318,000
With One Telephone	154,000	134,000	137,000	115,000	103,000
With Two or More Telephones	136,000	164,000	166,000	184,000	210,000

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 56-203

Table 32
Operating Revenue and Expenses of the Telephone Industry
Nova Scotia
1985-1989

	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses
1985	$302,642,000	$195,841,000
1986	$332,634,000	$217,724,000
1987	$359,559,000	$237,204,000
1988	$395,135,000	$271,337,000
1989	$410,879,000	$288,059,000

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 56-203

MT & T Tower

Transportation

Water

With a strategic location on the major North Atlantic shipping route, Nova Scotia ports are able to serve the eastern Canadian and north-central United States markets for shipments of goods to world markets. The port of Halifax is in the forefront of this activity, handling approximately 14 million tonnes of water-borne cargo in 1986 and over 17 million tonnes in 1990. Port facilities include four container berths at two facilities. Five gantry cranes are available at these facilities and two of the berths have ro-ro ramps. Other harbour facilities at Halifax include 35 deep-water berths and the largest automobile distribution centre in Canada. Approximately 114,000 vehicles were loaded or unloaded at this Woodside facility in 1989.

Table 33
Shipping Cargoes Handled, Nova Scotia, 1986-1989
(Metric Tonnes)

International				
Port	1986	1987	1988	1989
Halifax	10,159,863	11,452,135	11,357,440	12,631,917
Hantsport	1,521,770	1,568,887	1,729,470	1,681,365
Port Hawkesbury	1,570,530	1,803,624	2,262,093	2,187,790
Sydney	489,764	751,894	1,169,839	1,145,562
All Other Ports	664,040	1,118,930	1,274,151	658,334
TOTAL	14,585,993	16,695,470	17,773,003	18,305,006

Table 33 (cont'd)
Shipping Cargoes Handled, Nova Scotia, 1986-1989
(Metric Tonnes)

Coastwise				
Port	1986	1987	1988	1989
Halifax	3,325,239	3,629,330	3,622,160	3,696,109
Port Hawkesbury	99,846	30,994	205,151	308,691
Sydney	773,955	666,260	666,441	784,882
All Other Ports	1,502,608	1,800,183	1,677,499	1,396,142
TOTAL	5,701,647	6,126,772	6,171,251	6,185,825

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 54-210

The port at the Strait of Canso can accommodate the world's largest supertankers. Sydney Harbour also has a full range of facilities and can handle vessels up to 40,000 tonnes. North Sydney is the mainland terminus for C.N. Marine which operates the passenger and freight ferry services to Port-aux-Basques and Argentia, Newfoundland. Other passenger and freight ferry services in the province include: Caribou to Wood Islands, Prince Edward Island, from May to December; Digby to Saint John, New Brunswick on a year round basis; Yarmouth to Portland, Maine, from May to October; and Yarmouth to Bar Harbour, Maine, on a year round basis.

Highways

Nova Scotia has a network of 25,975 kilometers of highways, of which 13,205 are paved. Over the past decade a series of all-weather, controlled access highways have been constructed and only minor sections of this work is yet to be completed. The heavily travelled routes between Halifax-Dartmouth and Truro have been upgraded to four-lane divided highways. Work has begun on the twinning of the Truro to Amherst section of the Trans Canada Highway and plans are being made for the twinning of the Sackville to Windsor section of Hwy. 101.

Numerous local, national and international transport companies offer frequent service to points within Nova Scotia, as well as other centres in Canada and the United States. Total motor vehicle registrations in 1989 included 394,000 passenger vehicles and 155,000 commercial vehicles.

Table 34

Road Motor Vehicle Registrations, Nova Scotia, 1985-1989

Year	Passenger Automobiles	Trucks and Truck Tractors	Motor Cycles	Total[1]
1985	366,172	142,270	10,775	529,267
1986	357,120	145,011	10,367	505,116
1987	335,196	139,963	17,693	492,949
1988	348,173	145,127	16,560	512,067
1989	394,248	155,253	16,980	566,902

[1] Includes buses & other vehicles

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 53-219

Map 3
Nova Scotia Highways

Rail

Nova Scotia has a network of 705 km of mainline track serving major communities in the province. The Dominion Atlantic Railway, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific, serves part of the Annapolis Valley while Canadian National serves the remaining areas. Unit trains are used for rapid delivery of containers between the Port of Halifax and Central Canada and the United States. Total revenue freight handled by railways in Nova Scotia in 1988 included 14.6 million tonnes loaded and an equivalent tonnage unloaded. Passenger rail service is provided by Via Rail from Halifax to Amherst and points west.

Table 35
Revenue Freight Carried by
Railways, Nova Scotia, 1982-1988
(Thousands of Metric Tonnes)

Year	Loaded	Unloaded
1982	10,017	10,838
1983	11,370	11,945
1984	11,610	12,125
1985	11,647	11,692
1986	11,699	12,138
1987	12,512	12,739
1988	14,556	14,587

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 52-205, 52-216

Fairview Cove Container Pier

Air

National and regional air service is provided at Yarmouth, Sydney and Halifax International Airport. Air Canada, Canadian International Airlines, KLM, Air Nova and Air Atlantic provide regular scheduled service to all Canadian points and international service to Boston, New York, Bermuda, London, Glasgow and Amsterdam.

Several local airports have been developed throughout the province for the use of charter services, local commuting and flying clubs.

In 1990 the Halifax International Airport was the sixth busiest in Canada, handling a total of 119,000 aircraft movements and 2.5 million enplaned and deplaned passengers. In 1990 the Sydney airport handled 22,000 flights and 168,000 passengers.

Table 36
Aviation Statistics
(Scheduled Major Charter)
1985-1990

	Flights Total Number	Total Passengers Enplaned & Deplaned	Total Cargo Loaded & Unloaded
Halifax International Airport			('000 kg)
1985	32,740	1,775,521	18,619
1986	30,546	1,710,750	18,361
1987	28,416	1,637,917	20,346
1988	58,517	2,338,372	22,311
1989	66,783	2,400,378	27,151
1990	N/A	2,527,208	N/A
Sydney Airport			
1985	9,703	147,200	492
1986	13,642	154,200	469
1987	14,110	170,700	298
1988	16,472	182,500	203
1989	20,810	180,500	87
1990	22,000	167,500	N/A

Note: Cargo data for Sydney does not include Air Nova and Air Atlantic — this data not comparable between 1985 and 1989.
Source: Statistics Canada and Transport Canada

Map 4

Nova Scotia Airports & Ferries

Social Services

Education

Elementary and secondary schools offer free instruction from Primary through Grade 12. School attendance is compulsory from 6 to 16 years of age. During the 1990-91 academic year almost 168,000 students were enrolled in elementary, junior high and high schools. Eleven regional vocational schools, the Institute of Technology, the Adult Vocational Training Campuses in Dartmouth and Sydney, the Nautical Institute in Port Hawkesbury and the College of Geographic Sciences in Lawrencetown have recently been integrated into a Community College system. Three other vocational schools are associate members of the Community College system.

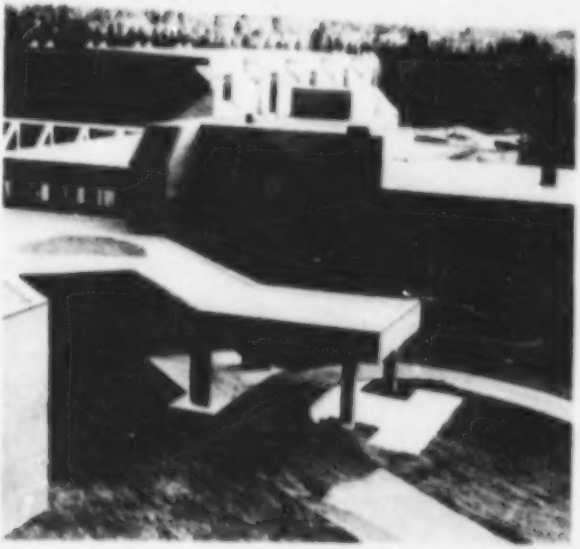
Halifax is the center for several universities, including Dalhousie, Saint Mary's, Mount St. Vincent, King's College and the Technical University of Nova Scotia. The latter provides bachelor and masters degrees in engineering and architecture and a doctorate degree in engineering. Other facilities in the Halifax Metro Area include the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, the ecumenical Atlantic School of Theology and the Maritime School of Social Work.

Table 37
Full-time Education Enrolment in Nova Scotia
1984-1991

	Elementary and Secondary	Post Secondary			Grand Total[1]
		Non-University	University	Total	
1984-85	178,509	2,952	23,090	26,042	204,551
1985-86	175,487	2,950	23,585	26,535	202,022
1986-87	173,709	2,360	23,624	25,984	199,693
1987-88	172,434	2,438	24,317	26,755	199,189
1988-89	170,467	2,714[2]	25,192[2]	27,906	198,373
1989-90	169,033	2,770	26,220	28,990	198,023
1990-91	167,880	2,830	27,320	30,150	198,030

[1]Includes deaf and blind school enrolments, and N.S. Department of Education
[2]N.S. Teachers' College changed from non-university to university in 1988-89
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 81-220

Other areas of the province are served by Université Ste. Anne at Church Point, Acadia University in Wolfville, St. Francis Xavier in Antigonish, and University College of Cape Breton in Sydney. Other specialized facilities throughout the province include the Cox Institute of Agricultural Technology, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and the Nova Scotia Teachers College, all in Truro, and the Coast Guard College at Point Edward.



College of Cape Breton

Health

A provincial retail sales tax of ten percent on purchases of most goods and selected services (food for home consumption and most clothing and footwear are the notable exceptions) provides funds for free hospital in-patient care up to ward level and free medically required services of physicians. Health services programs in the province are administered by the Department of Health and are operated in conjunction with the Nova Scotia Hospital Insurance Commission and Maritime Medical Care Inc., all reporting to the Minister of Health. Prescription service is available to those over 65 years for a $3.00 fee and most dental care is provided free for children.

Hospitals and maternity wards are provided to communities throughout the province, with regional hospitals providing some of the more specialized requirements. The Victoria General Hospital in Halifax is the overall referral hospital for the province and in many instances for the Atlantic Region. The Isaac Walton Killam Hospital provides this same regional specialization for children. Psychiatric facilities are available in Dartmouth and Sydney.

Welfare:

General and specialized welfare services in Nova Scotia are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Community Services. The Provincial Social Assistance Act provides for the sharing of costs and administrative expenses between the province and municipalities. This Act provides for the sharing of general assistance costs at a minimum of 75% for all municipalities having organized Municipal Social Services departments which are approved by the Minister of Community Services. Provincial cost-sharing exceeds 75% in those units where the fiscal need is greater than the 75% minimum. Administration costs are also shared on the basis of this formula. The Act provides for the payment of maintenance costs on behalf of people in Homes for Special Care.

The Family Benefits Act provides for provincial financial payments to be made to individuals, for families who are in need and where the cause of need is likely to be of a prolonged nature. Specified groups of individuals and families who may apply for these benefits include the aged, the disabled, the unemployable, foster parents and disabled parents.

Capital Investment, Construction & Housing

Capital Investment

Of major significance to the current and future growth of the economy is the investment being made in new and expanded industrial facilities and infrastructure. The pattern and level of investment is perhaps the best indicator of the growth and direction of economic activity in the province.

Table 38
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Nova Scotia, 1986-1991

	1986	1987
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Primary Industries and Construction	680.8	424.2
Manufacturing	345.8	553.4
Utilities	497.5	505.9
Trade, Finance & Commercial	533.1	602.6
Institutional & Government	926.7	699.1
Housing	695.9	921.9
TOTAL	3,679.8	3,707.1

Table 38 (cont'd.)
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Nova Scotia, 1986-1991

	1988	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Primary Industries and Construction	397.7	421.8	459.2	586.6
Manufacturing	774.3	755.3	657.5	484.8
Utilities	603.0	812.7	874.4	940.8
Trade, Finance & Commercial	619.4	770.6	738.9	623.6
Institutional & Government	833.8	940.2	936.1	1,009.1
Housing	947.4	922.2	952.1	934.3
TOTAL	4,175.6	4,622.8	4,618.2	4,579.2

[1]preliminary
[2]intentions
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 61-205, 61-206

Total investment in Nova Scotia, as measured by capital and repair expenditures, rose 25.5% between 1986 and 1990. The 1990 total of $4,618.2 millions is expected to decline by 0.8% in 1991. Capital and repair investment for Canada is projected to increase by 2.7 per cent in 1991.

The accompanying Table shows the breakdown of capital investment in the province, by six economic sectors, from 1986 to 1990, with intentions to 1991. Due to reductions in offshore oil and gas exploration, the overall primary industries and construction sector experienced a 42% decline in the 1986 to 1988 period. The manufacturing sector exhibited a 90% increase in investment between 1986 and 1990 while utilities experienced a more modest 76% increase. The Trade, Finance and Commercial sector grew by 39% over the four year period while housing investment increased by 37% over the same period.

Nova Scotia's capital investment on a per capita basis increased by 22.6 percent, from $4,214 to $5,165 between 1986 and 1990 as compared to a 33.2% increase at the Canada level over the same period — $4,931 in 1986 and $6,567 in 1990.

Construction

In 1990 the construction sector accounted for 7.7 per cent of provincial gross domestic product. Total value of new and repair construction in 1990 was $2,787 millions, a 17.8 per cent growth over 1986. Estimated salaries and wages for the construction sector totalled $927 millions for 1990. Average weekly wages and salaries in the construction sector rose to $590.44 in April 1991 from $486.50 at the same period in 1986.

Total value of engineering construction in the province during 1990 was $907 millions. Included in this total was construction of gas and oil facilities valued at $83 millions. This compares its $742 millions in 1983 and thus explains the overall decline in engineering construction over this period.

Road, highway and airport runway construction was valued at $257 millions in 1990, an increase of 24.6 per cent from 1986.

Building construction work in Nova Scotia was valued at $1,880 millions in 1990 compared to $1,493 millions in 1986. Residential activity represented 51 per cent of all building construction for 1990 an increase of 3 per cent from 1986. Major renovations to existing dwellings was valued at $138 millions representing 14.5% of total residential construction in 1990. Commercial construction also accounted for a major portion of total building construction — 27% in 1990. The greatest contributing factor for the overall increase in the commercial sector between 1986 and 1990 (106 per cent) has been the construction of office buildings and retail facilities.

Table 39
Construction Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1986-1990

Year	Value of Construction			Average # of Employees	Wages & Salaries
	Building	Engineering	Total		
	($'000)				($'000)
1986	1,493,407	872,077	2,365,484	28,568	700,132
1987	1,578,218	650,032	2,228,250	28,238	717,859
1988	1,698,317	716,453	2,414,770	30,294	800,901
1989[1]	1,820,845	737,400	2,558,245	30,952	861,316
1990[2]	1,879,973	907,151	2,787,124	31,227	927,285

[1]preliminary actual
[2]intentions
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 64-201

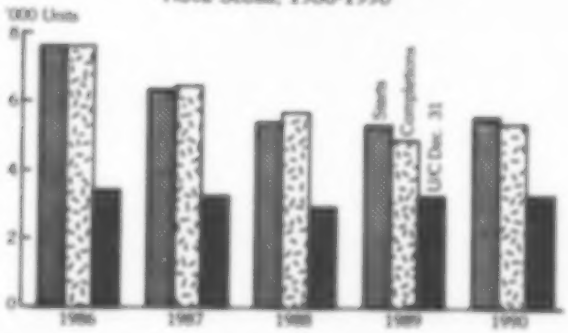
Major construction projects in the province at mid 1991 include: New regional hospitals in Sydney and Kentville and a new Grace Maternity Hospital in Halifax, a 150 megawatt power plant in Trenton and a 165 megawatt plant in Cape Breton, Health and Welfare regional headquarters and laboratory in Dartmouth, chemistry and services buildings in Antigonish, a new Air Nova departure facility at the Halifax airport, a commercial/residential complex in southend Halifax, a police headquarters in Dartmouth and a major coal mine in Pictou County. Major twinning projects on limited access highways are underway or planned.

Housing

The 1986 Census enumerated 295,780 occupied dwellings in Nova Scotia, of which 71.6% were owner-occupied and the remaining 28.4% were rented units. By type of structure, 70.2% of units were single detached, 3.9% were apartments of 5 or more stories, 2.8% were movable dwellings and 23.1% were duplexes, semi-detached or units in apartment buildings under 5 stories. The mix of units by type of structure and ownership varied considerably throughout the province. In Halifax County, apartment units of 5 or more stories were 10.4% of the total and 40.7% of all occupied units were rented.

In 1986, 18.5% of all occupied dwellings were constructed before 1920 while 69.1% were constructed since the Second World War and a significant portion of these, 22.8%, were built in the 1976 to 1986 period. The average number of persons per household declined from 3.0 in 1981 to 2.9 in 1986. In 1986, 18.6% of all households consisted of only one person and a further 28.9% were two person households. Oil continues to be the principal heating fuel, covering 57.4% of all dwellings, although electricity increased to 19.9% of total usage.

Chart 7
Residential Construction (Dwelling Units)
Nova Scotia, 1986-1990



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 64-002

New housing construction increased in the 1985 to 1990 period from relatively low levels in the early eighties. In the six year period between 1985 and 1990, a total of 37,350 housing units were started in the province, 23,540 of which were single detached units.

Table 40
Residential Construction, Nova Scotia, All Areas, 1983-1990
(number of units)

	Starts				
Year	Single Detached	Semi-Detached	Row	Apartment & other	Total
1983	4,267	294	91	1,045	5,697
1984	3,393	267	260	678	4,598
1985	4,001	912	213	1,797	6,923
1986	4,551	1,064	120	1,836	7,571
1987	4,120	751	224	1,365	6,460
1988	3,867	577	247	787	5,478
1989	3,361	485	71	1,442	5,359
1990	3,639	310	100	1,511	5,560

Table 40 (cont'd.)
Residential Construction, Nova Scotia, All Areas, 1983-1990
(number of units)

Year	Total Completions	Under Construction (at Dec. 31)
1983	5,069	2,984
1984	5,082	2,466
1985	5,748	3,474
1986	7,571	3,435
1987	6,488	3,283
1988	5,793	2,915
1989	4,904	3,364
1990	5,477	3,376

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 64-002, Canada Mortgage and Housing

International Trade

Nova Scotia's foreign exports rose from $2,097 millions in 1988 to $2,172 millions in 1990, an increase of 3.6%. As shown in the following table, about 60 per cent of these exports consist of products of the forest and the sea. Forest products take the form of pulp, newsprint paper, paperboard, hardboard, lumber, pulpwood and Christmas trees. Products of the sea include shellfish, such as lobster, deep sea crab and scallops; groundfish, such as cod, haddock and halibut; and estuarial species, such as herring and mackerel. Fish are exported fresh, chilled or frozen, whole or filleted, in packages or blocks, smoked, salted or pickled. Battered, pre-cooked and other processed lines have gained in popularity for the export market.

Table 41
Foreign Exports by Major Commodities,
Nova Scotia, 1988-1990

Commodities	1988 Value ($'000)	1988 % of Total	1990 Value ($'000)	1990 % of Total
Fish & Marine Animals	707,710	33.8	736,258	33.9
Transportation Equipment	68,699	3.3	30,783	1.4
Paper & Paperboard	256,735	12.2	241,969	11.1
Wood Pulp	269,774	12.9	293,693	13.5
Non-Metallic Minerals	146,169	7.0	135,283	6.2
Lumber	19,691	0.9	35,333	1.6
Metals & Metal Fabricated Basic Products	46,116	2.2	61,511	2.8
Fruit and Fruit Preparations	28,774	1.3	31,159	1.4
Textiles & Textile Articles	15,003	0.7	25,677	1.2
Industrial & Agric. Machinery	21,717	1.0	22,115	1.0
Elect. Machinery & Equipment	14,642	0.7	19,551	0.9
Other (incl. trans)	482,073	23.0	539,320	24.8
TOTAL	2,096,605	100.0	2,172,412	100.0

Source: Dept. of Industry, Trade & Technology Estimates from Statistics Canada Lading Tabulations

Exports of food products are largely in the form of fish, bakery and dairy products, fruits and fruit preparations, fish meal and feed. In 1990 these food products represented 36.4 per cent of total provincial exports. Fabricated materials — primarily paper and paperboard, wood pulp, industrial oils and chemicals, metals and metal fabricated basic products, and wood fabricated materials — were the next most significant

Table 42
Foreign Exports By Destination, Nova Scotia, 1988 & 1990

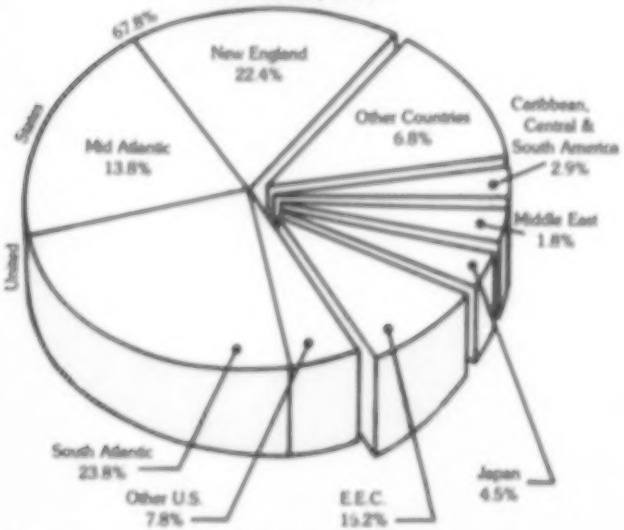
	1988		1990	
	Value ($'000)	% of Total	Value ($'000)	% of Total
United States of America				
New England	465,907	22.2	486,185	22.4
Mid Atlantic	334,323	15.9	298,657	13.8
North Central	99,383	4.7	63,721	2.9
South Atlantic	425,323	20.3	517,908	23.8
South Central	51,250	2.4	39,366	1.8
Mountain Pacific & Other U.S.	43,317	2.1	67,089	3.1
Total United States	1,419,511	67.7	1,472,927	67.8
St. Pierre & Miquelon	13,979	0.7	16,296	0.8
United Kingdom	79,656	3.8	84,132	3.9
Other European Community	205,688	9.8	268,646	12.4
Other Western Europe	51,367	2.4	65,634	3.0
Eastern Europe	6,250	0.3	8,586	0.4
Middle East & Africa	38,739	1.8	40,619	1.9
Japan	120,647	5.8	98,424	4.5
Other Asia	70,773	3.4	41,698	1.9
Oceania	12,885	0.6	12,892	0.6
South America	45,140	2.2	28,542	1.3
Caribbean (Central America & Antilles)	32,706	1.6	33,786	1.6
Other Countries	80	–	230	–
Total Foreign Exports	2,096,685	100.0	2,172,412	100.0

Source: Department of Industry, Trade & Technology Estimates from Statistics Canada Trading Tabulations

group of goods exported. The exports of inedible end products decreased 33.2% between 1988 and 1990 due to declines in transportation and precision equipment. This grouping also includes industrial, agricultural and electrical machinery, and equipment. Inedible crude materials accounted for under nine per cent of all exports. The main commodities of this group were non-metallic minerals, crude wood materials, and crude vegetable and animal products.

The United States market accounted for 67.8% of total Nova Scotia exports in 1990. The South Atlantic States took 23.8% of overall exports, followed by the New England States with 22.4% and the Mid-Atlantic States with 13.8%. The European Economic Community was the destination for 16.2% of provincial exports while Japan accounted for 4.5% of the total.

Chart 5
Foreign Exports by Destination
Nova Scotia, 1990



Source: Derived from Statistics Canada Tabulations

Retail Trade

From 1988 to 1990 Nova Scotia retail sales increased from $4,981 millions to $6,121 millions (an increase of 22.9%). During this period, the equivalent growth at the Canada level was 25.3%.

Retail trade per capita in Nova Scotia increased from $3,787 in 1982 to $6,845 in 1990, a growth of 80.7% over the eight year period. As a percentage of the average Canadian retail trade per capita, the Nova Scotian figure increased from 87.3% in 1982 to 95.1% in 1990.

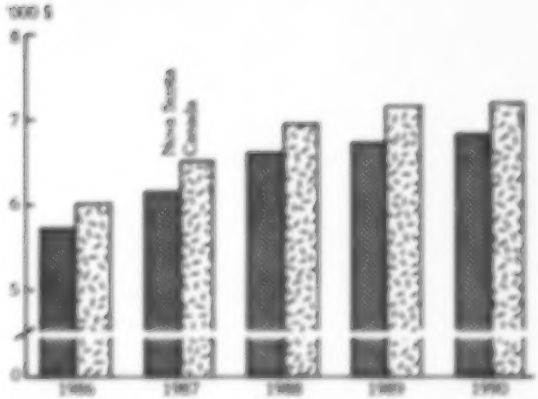
Table 43
Retail Trade by Type of Store, Nova Scotia, 1986 & 1990

Type of Store	1986 ($'000)	1990 ($'000)	% Increase 1986-1990
Grocery & Combination	1,181,000	1,474,000	24.8
Department and General Merchandise	727,000	1,646,000	126.4
Motor Vehicles and Garages	1,552,000	(1)	(1)
Clothing & Shop Stores	223,000	259,000	16.1
All Other Stores	1,298,000	2,742,000	-3.8
Total Retail Sales	4,981,000	6,121,000	22.9

Notes: (1) Included with "All Other Stores" — 1986 and 1990 data not strictly comparable
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 63-005

Digby to Saint John Ferry

Chart 9
Retail Trade Per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1986-1990



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 63-005

Table 44
Retail Trade, Nova Scotia and Canada, 1982-1990

	Nova Scotia		Canada		
	Total ($Mil $)	Per Capita ($)	Total ($Mil $)	Per Capita ($)	% N.S. Per Capita of Canada
1982	3,217	3,787	106,615	4,337	87.3
1983	3,672	4,285	116,010	4,680	91.6
1984	4,205	4,865	126,751	5,074	95.9
1985	4,757	5,462	141,386	5,617	97.2
1986	4,981	5,704	152,880	6,030	94.6
1987	5,426	6,180	167,939	6,556	94.3
1988	5,841	6,623	180,545	6,968	95.0
1989	6,020	6,777	188,160	7,171	94.5
1990	6,121	6,845	191,569	7,201	95.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 63-005

Industrial Development

A wide range of assistance is available to new and expanding industrial establishments in the province. The Federal Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency is able to offer assistance under its Action Program and the Federal Business Development Bank provides loans and other assistance to new and existing industry. The Government of Nova Scotia provides industrial assistance through its departments of Small Business Development and Industry, Trade and Technology. The Department of Small Business Development has nine regional offices located throughout the province to help businesses take advantage of the programs and services offered by the Department, other provincial government departments and federal departments and agencies.

A series of over 30 industrial parks are owned by Industrial Estates Limited, various municipalities and private groups. More than a dozen Industrial Incubator Malls have been constructed which offer new small companies subsidized premises while they are becoming established. The wide range of new large and small manufacturers and other business enterprises which have been attracted to these industrial parks and incubator malls is testimony to the success of the efforts of the province to expand its industrial base.

The Nova Scotia Research Foundation is a provincial crown corporation which provides a wide range of scientific, engineering and technical services on a contract basis for industry and government. A staff of 130, including scientists, engineers, and technicians operate from a central laboratory building in Dartmouth and from several Small Business centres throughout the province.

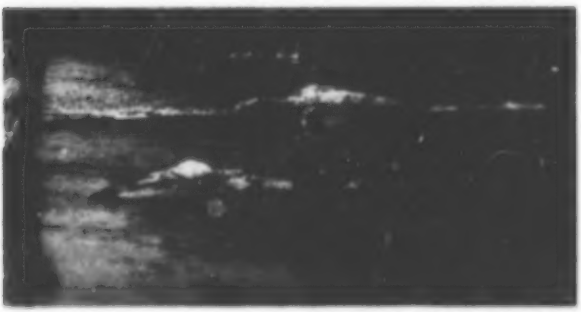
Atlantic Fairgrounds Facility

Recreation and Entertainment

Nova Scotia recreation activities are often centered on the seacoast because of its proximity to most of the population. While the water is on the cool side along the Atlantic Coast the beaches on the Northumberland Strait enjoy some of the warmest waters north of the Gulf of Mexico. Sailing, wind surfing and canoeing all enjoy extensive participation throughout the province. In winter the lakes turn to a skaters paradise and the hills and mountains of areas such as Martock, Cape Smokey and Wentworth attract downhill skiers.

Virtually all towns and many smaller communities have arenas, curling rinks, bowling alleys, cinemas, gymnasiums, tennis courts, ball diamonds and playing fields. Golf courses are available within easy driving distances of all communities.

Spectator sports are available in the major towns with the Halifax Metro Centre attracting professional American League hockey and other touring entertainment events. The Metro Centre is also host to the Nova Scotia Tattoo in late June. Festivals, ceilidhs, exhibitions and various other celebrations throughout the province attract both residents and tourists. A few of the most notable events include: the Annapolis Valley Apple Blossom Festival, the Antigonish Highland Games, the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Joseph Howe Festival, the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition and Fishermen's Reunion and the Buskers Festival.



Fly Fishing for Salmon

Tupperville School Museum

The Rebecca Cohn Auditorium in Halifax is centre stage for Symphony Nova Scotia and other musical and theatrical performances. Neptune Theatre provides professional repertory theatre in Halifax. Art galleries are frequent throughout the province and the Nova Scotia Art Gallery has undertaken renovation of an historic building for its new headquarters. The site is close to the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in downtown Halifax.

Historical houses, sites and museums attract tourists and residents to examine the history of the province. These include the Fortress of Louisbourg, the Port Royal Habitation, Fort Anne, the Halifax Citadel, the Alexander Graham Bell Museum, Sherbrooke Village, Ross Farm, Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, the Nova Scotia Museum and many more. National Parks are Kejimkujik and the Cape Breton Highlands while smaller provincial parks are dotted throughout the province.

Entertainment is also provided by private commercial facilities, including nightclubs, taverns, cinemas, etc.